#### Letter from Havana.

Blave Life in Cuba-United States Hespor sible for Sufferings-The Value of Santo Domingo.

HAVANA, September 14, 1871. There is trouble among the Chinese of this island. A lot of them, seventeen hundred, have just passed me on their way to the differ ent baracoons in the outskirts of the city. pushed and drove along the streets like so much cattle. It appears that an edict has gone forth by the powers that rule this island at present to capture all the Chinese away from the plantations, no matter where found, and to confine them in the baracoons. Once there, those that can prove they are under an engagement with a planter are sent to their respective planta-tions; those that have worked out their apprenticeship and are free, are offered the choice to re-engage to work another term of eight years on a plantation or leave the island. The reasons for this arbitrary treatment are two fold jealousy of the growing prosperity of the free Chinese and want of labor on the estates. TATRODUCTION OF CHINESE COOLIES.

The introduction of Chinese coolies in this island began about the year 1850, and has continued almost uninterruptedly to this day. The coolies, upon arrival, engage to serve the man that pays the importer his demands for eight years at the rate of about four dollars per annum, clothes and provisions found. After this they are free, and though some return to their own country after a year or two of freedom, having saved and scraped together somehow money enough to make a living at home, the greater number have remained on the island and engaged in different kinds of business, either as domestic servants in fami-lies or keepers of small stores. Frugal, indus trious, and close at a bargain, they almost invariably have success at the latter business. and by so doing have roused the jealousy and envy of the lower class of the Spanish population engaged in the same business, and, as the latter are at present the power behind the throne, through their organization of volunteers, these poor, helpless beings are torn from their hard-earned homes, confined in open-air prisons, and given the choice above mention ed. The other reason, as I stated already, is the want of labor on the estates caused by the increased cultivation of land for the coming sugar crop, the authorities straining every nerve to assist the planters in raising as large a crop as possible, as the finances of the island are in a deplorable state, and Spain, at the present time, more than ever requires the export duty that she collects upon productions of the labor of these Chinese and negro slaves.

SLAVE LIFE IN CUBA.

Very few of our readers have an idea of the life of a Chinese or negro slave on a plantation in Cuba, or whilst sipping their coffee or enjoying the substantial sweets of this life at ome, give one thought to the borrid and miserable life of the slave, the labor of whom supplies the sugar market of the United States, for, with the exception of the small amount of are almost dependent upon the slave and Chinese labor of Cuba and Porto Rico for their supply of that article. Louisiana, it is true. possesses a suitable soil, and almost territory the climate is not adapted to the successful cultivation of the cane, the latter never fully maturing, and being suject to early autumnal frosts that frequently cut short a promising crop. Up to nearly the close of the last century the island of St. Domingo produced fully one-half of the sugar required for the markets of the world, but the negro insurrection occurring about that time, the subsequent anarchy that reigned caused nearly all the white planters to leave that island, a great many of them settling in Cuba and Porto Rico. The devastation of this insurrection in Santo Do mingo gave an impulse to the cultivation of the cane in Cuba, as also made the States on the European continent turn their attention to the cultivation of the beet root. Up to this time, and for some years later, Spain derived no revenue from Cube or Porto Rico, the home government assigning annually some two millions of dollars out of the revenue from Mexico for the support of its establishment here, but the yearly increasing market for sugar and other tropical productions in the United States stimulated increased cultivation of the cane in this island and Porto Rico, and this again required an increase of the laboring force. It was then that the importation of Chinese coolies began, and expedition after expedition left for and arrived from that perennial fountain of black labor, the coast of Africa. Of the slaves now held on the plantations of Cuba, probably one-

VALUE OF SLAVES. The value of an able bodied African up to the year 1836 did not exceed \$250, and even up to 1855 slaves were bought and sold as low as \$500. The low rates at which native Africans could be purchased, and the ever increasing prices obtained for the production of their labor, made planters quite regardless of their lives, it being more profitable to renew the supply from Africa than expend money for anything that would contribute to their health and comfort, or tend to the prolongation of the life of the slave. The cost of maintenance did not exceed \$50 a year, the average hours of labor during the busy season were eighteen out of the twenty-four, and the average duration of life of an imported slave did not exceed seven demand for tropical productions increased in the ratio, and to meet this ever-increasing demand the production of sugar, which in 1820

EXPORTS OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Of the exports of sugar and molasses in the year 1869-70 eighty four per cent. of the whole crop of these years went to the United States, and up to this date of the shipments of the crop of 1871 ninety per cent. have gone to the United States. The amount that the United States will expend during the present year for the products of Cuba and Porto Rico will not fall short of ninety five millions of dollars, having purchased this year forty thousand tons of sugar more than in 1870, notwithstanding prices are thirty per cent. higher, and at the present rate of increase the United States will consume in the year 1900 two hundred and fifty millions of dollars worth of sugar and coffee alone.

These are facts. In looking closely into the commercial intercourse between this island and the United States do we find that this vast total exports of American manufactures and products to these islands does not exceed fifteen millions dollars annually, leaving a balance of trade of fifty millions against the United States. We find that the products and manufactures of the United States are to a great extent excluded from the markets of Cuba, through the operation of its discriminating tariff. Thus, flour imported from the United States in an American bottom pays a duty of \$5.57 per barrel, and every other article of prime necessity that might be imported here is taxed, if Amer-

There arises, then, the question, why should the United States continue to purchase from this island at such great sacrifice, and keep up a commercial intercourse, in which the advan-tages are all on one side? Would it not be better for the United States to raise these products on her own soil, as they certainly can easily do, by the annexation of Santo Domingo? Nobody at all acquainted with the island denies that it possesses a climate and soil far superior to Cuba, and that if annexed, it would in a few years produce all the sugar and coffee required for consumption in the United States, and thousands of Cubans and natives of Porto Rico, alone, persons of intelligence and wealth,

# NEW NATIONAL ERA.

THE NEW NATIONAL ERA

VOL. II.—NO. 39.}

from these islands alove; from all other parts of the West Indies emigration in great num-bers would flow thitherward, because there is an inate yearning among all the natives of the West India Islands for the free institutions of the United States.

MORAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNITED STATES. Apart from this, the United States, I should think, have also a moral responsibility towards the slaves of Cuba, considering that the great-est number of them have been imported into that island under their flag and in American ships; considering, also, that they are kept in bondage and slavery for the purpose of sup-plying the sugar market of the United States. The people and Government of the United The people and Government of the United States, and they only, have it in their power to do for these states, black and Chinese, what no other human other can, or is willing to do. They can make the sabor of these slaves profit-less to their owners and the Spanish Government by producing their one sugar, coffee, and tobacco, on the Island of Santo Domingo. Whenever the sugar of that island, with an advantage of fully four cents per pound in duties and chinning expenses, appears in competition and shipping expenses, appears in competition with that of Cuba and Porto Rico in the markets of the United States, their monopoly of that market ceases, and Cuba and Porto Rico will find out soon enough then that their only resource, in order to be placed on the same footing with Santo Domingo, will be to solicit, like the Dominicans, admission into the American Union. Such will be the inevitable result of the annexation of Santo Domingo. You will not witness any longer then a sight, now only too common in Havana-a slave market in full blast, where droves of negroes from the Eastern department are brought in and bought

and sold to-day at prices from \$800 to \$1,000

Apprehensive that St. Domingo may be annexed and Cuba deprived of the monopoly of the sugar market of the United States keeps the late law of the Cortez in Spain regarding emancipation in Cuba and Porto Rico, it is a complete farce. It is not enforced by the authorities here. If they have the will, which is to be doubted, they have not the power, and the advocates of freedom for the negro, as well as those sympathizing with the Cubans in their effort to shake off the Spanish yoke, may rest assured that only by the annexation of St. Domingo can they ever hope to see their wishes realized. As long as Cuba possesses the mo-nopoly of the sugar market of the United States Spain will neither sell nor cede the island, or recognize the independence of the natives. Rather than see the island pass into the hands of another Power, and that Power the United States of America, Spain would spend her last dollar, make a wilderness of the island, or see both of them, Cuba and Porto Rico, swallowed up by some earthquake or tidal-wave, because the United States of Americe, with their free institutions, their progress in civilization, their success in the difficult problem of self government, their wealth and their power, are hated by Spain and Spaniards with a deep and bitter hatred. It is to the moral influence and example of the United States that they attribute the loss of all their previous colonies, and with them their power and influence in the Western world. They consider the United States, with their free institutions, the sole cause of the insurrection at present raging in their "siemper of the garrote have found a safe asylum in

their country. THE INSURRECTION AS ACTIVE AS EVER.

The insurrection is about as active as ever, though the incessant heavy rains have rendered operations of any consequence impossible. There is no doubt that three expeditions, though small, have landed safely, and though the Spaniards assert that arms as well as men were all captured soon after their landing, this has to be taken crum grano, considering the source it comes from. There is a rumor in town that Bayamo has been taken and occupied by the insurgents, but it wants confirmation. Anyhow, the Spanish authorities here are in want of more troops. Of the fifty or sixty thousand troops that have landed on the island since the outbreak of the rebellion, twothirds have been put hors de combat. Of course, as long as the prisons in Spain are full they'll get them, it being a well known fact that any murderer, robber, or thief, volunteering to fight in Cuba, gets his pardon from the home Government and is sent over, whenever sufficient numbers are collected from the different chain-gangs to form a regiment. They are drilled into some shape during the passage across by some modern Falstaff, and land here subsequently amid the firing of salvos and the music and encouraging cheers of the stay-at-home volunteers of the island. They are sent into the interior, where they rob and burn isolated plantations, outrage lone women, kill unprotected children, and die a miserable but well-deserved death in a very short time, through sickness brought on by their own excesses. Their arms and accoutrements are piled up and labeled in the different arsenals of the island, their silent and only epitaph. E. C. R.

## The Colored Convention.

St. Louis, September 28 .- In the colored convention last evening the Business Committee presented a series of resolutions congratulating the people of the country on the sucyears. As the years passed, and the United cessful career of the Republican party, ap-States increased in population and wealth, the proving the various acts of that party, advocating a fairly adjusted tariff that does not discriminate against one section to the advantdiscriminate against one section to the advant-age of another; favoring the annexation of San and a hole for the mouth. The voice is habituadministration, and asking his renomination. There was considerable discussion over the

> relating to the annexation of San Domingo and looking to Grant's renomination be stricken ont; while others opposed any political action whatever on the part of the convention.
>
> After a speech from Mr. Wriliams, president of the convention, in favor of the whole report, the previous question was called, and under its operations, the report was adopted by a vote of thirty nine to six; six declined to

resolutions, several delegates desiring that those

A resolution was adopted asking the Legislatures of all the States to pass a law compelling all children between seven and fifteen years of age to attend school. Resolutions advocating woman suffrage were

indefinitely postponed. The convention then adjourned sine die.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY! - The Richmond Whig says if the State taxes must be reduced, let the retrenchment begin by withholding the Free School money! Why not withhold the \$15,000 paid to Virginia Military Institute? The \$32,000 interest paid to these institutions. Only rich men's sons are educated at these in stitutions, and more from other States than from Virginia! Thousands for the aristocracy, classic studies, and military tactics, but not one cent for children of the poor "white trash," who did all the fighting, and endured all the privation and suffering for the Confidence of poor man, white or black !

This same Richmond Whiq wants the United States to appropriate \$300,000,000; \$150,000,000 of which it would pay to the late slave-holders, and \$150,000,000 to the former slaves. Not a dollar for the poor white man who did

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1871.

A Southern writer, residing at Columbia, South Carolina, has recently published in the New York Evening Post a series of letters relating to the Ku-Klux order, which are characteristic for the evident familiarity of the writer with the extent, character, and purposes of this organization, and for the unpartizan spirit and

The Ku-Klux Organization.

temperate tone of his letters.

We take the liberty of presenting herewith a few extracts from the letters in question, and of commending them to the attention of any who may be skeptical or uninformed as to the Ku-

Klux and their atrocious outrages.

After supplying important information as to the organization and rules, and the numbers and extent of the order—giving facts which he has accumulated by patient investigation and obser-vation—he is content to dismiss the subject without discussing its political bearings and motives in his public letters. But in a private note to the editor he gives expression to views, from which the *Post* takes the liberty of publishing extracts.

The writer thus answers the question: "Why does the order exist on so large a scale, and what are the general purposes of its leaders?"
"To my mind the only answers to the question why the order exists, and what its purposes, are, will be found by inquiring what are the ends which the Southern leaders in the war still desire to secure. While for various reasons of pride and obstinancy few who were rebels acknowledge that secession and rebellion were wrong, all readily concede that secession was a mistake, and they frequently say: 'We should have fought under the flag, not against it.'

"The Southern leaders will never again at-

for compensation for the slaves emancipated. These, in the Southern mind, are not only hopes. prices at these figures. That fear once removed and the value of negroes will increase To these ends the success of the Democratic party to \$1,500 per head, aye, and a revival of the on a reactionary platform is an essential and traffic with Africa may be looked for. As for first step. The follies and mistakes of the Republican party have at last appeared so to weaken and divide it that their opportunity seems present. They hoped for this in 1867, and then organized the Ku-Klux; they feel sure now, and the order has spread over the whole South.

"With a closely contested election in prosecutions of the step in the step

pect, turning perhaps on the vote of the electoral college of one small State, the temptation to con-trol the elections all through the South by means of intimidation, force, and fraud, is irresistible, and the chances of success are great. Neither the Constitution, nor any law under it, provides for any method of contesting the result of an election for President. As the electoral colleges send their votes to the Senate so they are

In this connection we present an extract from the Post's correspondent, in relation to the ex

tent of the order. He says : "The (Ku-Klux) order is known to exist and flourish extensively in every part of Tennessee, in Middle and Southern Kentucky, in Louisiana, Texas, Northern Mississippi and Alabama, Northwest Georgia, Middle and Western parts of the North and South Carolinas. In smaller numbers, but still sufficiently great to be worthy of notice, it exists in Arkansas, Middle and Southern Alabama and Mississippi, the remainder of Georgia and parts of Florida, the of about fifteen hundred inhabitants in Western South Carolina, there are ten Klans, with an average of twelve members each. In the same ceeding twelve hours over twelve hundred men point of the compass, between Saturday morning and Sunday night, meeting in Union county at the appointed hour-midnight on Sunday.

"The best informed persons in the most disturbed districts in this State estimate that from two thirds to three fourths of all the white men, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, are members of the Ku Klux order; and that of the young unmarried men six-sevenths are members. The members of the order claim even a larger

Each klan of the Ku-Klux organization consists of from ten to eighteen members. The chiefs of neighboring klans are in correspondence with each other. A district has one chief and two assistants, and is composed of convenient members of klans. From three to five chiefs of klans form a council or military court, charged with the trial of offending members, and rendering final decisions. The rules of the order are ntended to be rigidly enforced in the different klans, districts, and divisions; but circumstances doubtless often permit of their being re-

As to the rules themselves, we quote the folowing from the Post's Southern contributor: "No member of the order is allowed to appear for any Ku-Klux business except in disguise. His horse must be disguised also. The lisguise is commonly a long, loose gown, fastened about the neck, hanging loosely nearly to the feet, and covering the entire person below the throat. Over the head is drawn a kind of ation; heartily indorsing President Grant's duty are forbidden to speak at all except when it is absolutely necessary. These disguises are usually made of some thin cotton cloth, black and red seeming to be preferred. They are be-decked with stars, crescents, and like figures, cut out of cloth of a different color and sewn on the gown. The head dress frequently has several horns, made of cloth and stuffed. The horses are covered, head and flank, with sheets of the same material as the disguise, and simi-

> "To make the use of names unnecessary, each member of the order, as soon as he is assigned to a Klan, is designated by a number. While on expeditions, or even at other times in conversa-tion among themselves about Ku-Klux matters, members of a Klan are forbidden to speak of a member by his name, but must always designate him by his number, so that any accidental listener could not identify the person spoken of.
> While the passwords, grips, hailing signs, signals, &c., are general and known to all members, they are forbidden to use them except when absolutely necessary, and are forbidden to attempt to discover by these whether another per-son is a member of the order, unless some sub-stantial reason exists for knowing it. They work, each member is required to avoid, if pos-

sible, knowing who any other individual is.

"Each chief and klan knows and receive orders from his district chief and his assistants, but does not, except by accident, know who the higher officers are. So district chiefs know the all the fighting and the hard work of the late war, and now add infamy to ingratitude by cutting off the only means provided to educate his children!—Liberal (Va.) Citizen. make it possible for them, when necessary, to make themselves known officially to the subordinates. It is thus possible that two men, living Rico. alone, persons of intelligence and wealth, would emigrate and settle in that island, fully convinced that agricultural pursuits in an island of such immense resources, if once under the American flag, would be more remunerative enable them to have a railroad without laying either rail in an adjoining State.

Malicious journals published in other dinates. It is thus possible that two men, living that the other is a member of the order; but, if put under oath, cannot swear from any positive enable them to have a railroad without laying either rail in an adjoining State.

more important acts of riot or outrage that are in person directed or ordered by the higher grade of officers In regard to other acts only general directions are given, and the details are left to the minor officers and members."

The Last Intrigue.

Carl Schurz and the Confederates. NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 23 - The speech delivered by Hon. Carl Schurz, of Missouri, on Wednesday, has created a profound sensation in political circles. The most significant incident connected with it is the following letter,

During the war in 1862. formally, addressed to Senator Schurz, and signed by several hundred ex-Confederate soldiers, embracing every grade and rank of the late rebel services, from privates and non-comnissioned officers up to major generals. The signers generally are representative men of influence in the community :

NASHVILLE, Sept. 21, 1871. Hon. Carl Schurz:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, formerly Confederate soldiers, wish to express to you our high regard for yourself and our profound regard and admiration of the unselfish, non-partisan, cultured, and patriotic address de-livered by you in this city. We admire the manly, independent spirit which refuses obe-dience to party when in conflict with one's convictions of duty and right. We pledge you that we are no partisans; that we have a faith that no works can express in the sublime sig-nificance of the mission and destiny of the The Southern leaders will never again at tempt secession, but it is certain they have never the national flag as the assured herald of that ceased to contemplate the possibility of their reinstatement in political power, and their ability to undo nearly all that the war accomplished. They continue to hope for the disfranchisement of the negro, for payment of the rebel war debt. and all parties groping in the moonlight of the past, and to ally ourselves with any party that will be animated with the spirit of civil and religious toleration and broad and elevated patriotism, not bounded by State lines, but inspired with an abiding faith in the genius of

The following is Senator Schurz's reply to the Confederate soldiers' letter: MAXWELL HOUSE, NASHVILLE,

September 23, 1871.
Gentlemen:—I have received your letter, joy it has given me. Spontaneous expression | caped. of such sentiments as your letter contains, coming from you as late soldiers of the Confederate army, may well be called an event of great significance in the history of our days. When your former comrades, as well as you do and provided with a supply of ammunition. ow, rally around the flag of the American Republic as the symbol of universal freedom, equal rights, and constitutional government; when they declare that they will turn their backs upon all parties groping in the moonlight of the past, and discountenance that partisan ance and provide food and ammunition. The spirit which is so apt to obscure the human reason, and blunt the best impulses of the human are as anxious to effect the capture of these the identity of their true interests with those of our great common country, then every pa- county suspecting that the relatives of the triotic citizen will feel that the regeneration of gang were harboring them, and knew of their the South is certain to be accomplished by her whereabouts, arrested the wife and children Harmon. remainder of North and South Carolina, and to own people. If there is still working here and of Lowrey, and proceeded to Lumberton. On mosity and distrust, and which, by means of posse, killing three and wounding others sesocial proscription or intimidation or violence, verely. Failing to effect the release of his strives to impede the development of free pub- family Lowrey sent a message to Lumberton fiel Isla;" blame the people of the United States for feeding the flames of the rebellion, which they have found so far impossible to exwhole the states for feeding the flames of the rebellion, which they have found so far impossible to exwhole the states for feeding the flames of the white voters are members of the order. In a neighboring county, a gentleman of char turbances of the peace and order of society of this was not done he would drench the occurring calculated to produce the impression county in blood. The order was obeyed by that the security and rights of citizens can be the authorities, and the women and children lic opinion, you can render it harmless by your stating that he would give the Sheriff till ten which they have found so far impossible to ex-tinguish, and curse, not loud but deep, in its potent rage because so many intended victims. In a neighboring county, a gentleman of char turbances of the peace and order of society occurring calculated to produce the impression that the security and rights of citizens can be exaggerate its numbers, testified before the Conexaggerate its numbers, testified before the Con- protected only by the interference of the Gen returned to Scuffletown. gressional Committee that he believed that there eral Government in your local concerns, you was not a respectable unmarried white man in can dispel that impression by devoting your the murder of two Mr. McLains a few weeks the county town who was not a member of the energies to the enforcement of the laws, thus ku-Klux order. During the election riots in proving the capacity of local self government dations of late, and damn and defy the au-

first every evidence of thorough organization. risen above old prejudices and obsolete aspirathirty five miles, over winter roads, from every have the sincerest appreciation, hearty ap associates. plause, and energetic support of every true friend of liberty and free institutions. Your rights will be safe in the security of the rights the band. all. Your power will be strong in the re stored brotherhood of all Americans, and the Republic will be proud of all her sons. Yours, &c., CARL SCHURZ.

#### Virginia State Republican Convention.

Hon. Chas. H. Porter was the unanimous choice of the convention for President. On taking the chair Mr. Porter returned thanks as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Canvention :- It was nate me by acclamation as your choice for per- er for Governor : manent president of this body. It has likewise nnanmity.

"I am not unmindful, gentlemen, of the allican party of Virginia repose in my personal every citizen of the State; and the resolution and political rectitude, as manifested by this

unanimous nomination and election. "To say 'I thank you,' would be as feeble as it is stereotyped, to express my appreciation of your action. It seems to me that there are no mere words-no formula of expression-that amounted to 50,000 tons, increased to 900,000 Domingo, and a modification of the internal tons in 1868 in this island.

Domingo, and a modification of the internal in the ten thousand colored voters in Pennsylvations in 1868 in this island.

The ten thousand colored voters in Pennsylvations of Irish brogue. All members on active in which gratitude can be attested; and feeling the provisions of all the provisions all t ing that such an occasion has now arrived, I the binding obligations of all the provisions of here dismiss the subject.

> will result in the harmony and success of the Republican party of the State. We must have peace in our party, and the only way to secure and keep it is to always observe the principles of right and justice. The Republican party of the nation was inaugurated, and has been almost uniformly maintained on these principles. But not so, we are pained to say, with the Democratic organization, which not unfrequently acknowledges the wrong and injustice on which it has been erected by 'new

departures,' and the like. makes no 'new departures,' as it is linked to no essential wrong from which it is necessary to elsewhere to impose negro suffrage proper the essential wrong from which it is necessary to pretend that it departs from and leaves behind. Its departures are always of a progressive character in the right; and by this sign we faith of the Democracy of Pennsylvania we

"Gentlemen, what is the further pleasure of the convention ?"

privation and suffering for the Confederacy!
Sixty-three thousand dollars for the rich man's sons, but not one dollar for the children of the bers, or the whole of different Klans, meet for not be seen from the engine; the dust and not be seen from the engine; the dust and smoke concealed them from the flagmen they passed, and their cries were drowned by the noise. A man at Poughkeepsie suspected trouble, and the engine was stopped by telegraph at New Hamburg. The boy who was astride the link was unable to walk when taken off, his legs being awfully chafed. The hands of the other boys were blistered terribly, and the blood oozed out from under their finger nails, so tightly had they grasped the wood-work of the tender. They were nearly ex-hausted, and a short distance more would have

Is you want to glide smoothly, use the oil

The North Carolina Outlaws. owrey and His Gang-The Authorities Defled-Pursuit by the Soldiers.

The wild deeds of the Robeson county gang of outlaws in the eastern section of North Car- held in Atlanta, February 3, 1871: olina have often been spoken of. The men land pirates as ever existed. A correspondent of the Washington Chronicle gives the follow- operation, to the end that a more thorough

During the war, in 1862, Allen Lowrey, said to be a full-blooded Indian, residing in the little village of Scuffletown, and a son of his were murdered by Confederate troops, the charge being that of harboring rebel deserters and Federal soldiers.

Lowrey's wife was a bright mulatto woman, by whom he had eight sons. One of these, Henry Berry Lowrey, though but fifteen years of age when his father was shot, swore he would avenge the death of parent and brother. Henry was charged soon after with killing a man named Barnes, for which he was tried and sentenced to be hanged. He broke out of jail, but was subsequently arrested and lodged in irons in the prison at Whitesville, Columbus county. From this he effected his escape also and fled to the woods, where he has remained till the present day.

A year after the surrender a party of disguised men killed Sheriff King, of Lumberton, and robbed him of a large sum or money. Lowrey and several former associates were suspected of the crime. Some of those suspected were caught and hung by a mon: others fled to the woods and joined Lowrey to avoid pun-ishment. The band now consists of Henry Berry Lowrey, the leader; Stephen L. Lowrey, Thomas Lowrey, Boss Strong, Andrew Strong, and George Applewaite, and two or three others. Several efforts have been made to capture them, but have proved ineffectual. A number of persons engaged in hunting the outlaws have been shot, and a terrible state of affairs exists in the county because of their depredations. In the spring of last year a company of militia surrounded the gang near Scuffletown, and found all drunk but Lowrey and Applewaite. The company fired upon them, and Applewaite was wounded and fell. Lowrey roused his men, returned the fire and without affectation I may say that I can- with his right arm, and bore Applewaite, the not find words strong enough to describe the woulded man, off on his left, and they all es-

Lowry, it is said, wears a belt with several knives and pistols, carries a double-barrel gun on each side, and a carbine that shoots sixteen balls in his hand. His men are all armed well, Scuffletown is an old settlement of Indians and free negroes. The population of ten miles square exceeds four thousand people. It is thought that many of the residents are in sympathy with the outlaws, and lend them assistheart; when they once more fully recognize desperadoes as the community generally can be. Last summer the authorities of Robeson

The next outrage committed by Lowrey was Ku-Klux order. During the election riots in Laurens, one prominent man in that town was able, in less than ten minutes after the first shot was fired, to go from the court-house among the crowd in the street and put seventy men in line, crowd in the street and put seventy men in line, legitimate result of the war by reactionary as to a secret design to salvert the great and legitimate result of the war by reactionary as to accomplish its legitmate ends. Here as well thorities. These desperadoes are determined not to be taken alive by the authorities. Low-rey, it is said, swears he will spill his blood on the street and put seventy men in line, legitimate result of the war by reactionary after in open.

South Carolina—Lieu enant Governor As sustaining the capacity of local self government to accomplish its legitmate ends. Here as well thorities. These desperadoes are determined not to be taken alive by the authorities. Low-rey, it is said, swears he will spill his blood in a shoe manual control of the capacity of local self government to accomplish its legitmate ends. Here as well as elsewhere, if there is still an apprehension not to be taken alive by the authorities. Low-rey, it is said, swears he will spill his blood in a shoe manual control of the capacity of local self government to accomplish its legitmate ends. Here as well as the capacity of local self government to accomplish its legitmate ends. Here as well as the capacity of local self government to accomplish its legitmate ends. Here as well as the capacity of local self government to accomplish its legitmate ends. Here as well as the capacity of local self government to accomplish its legitmate ends. Here as well as the capacity of local self-government to accomplish its legitmate ends. Here as well as the capacity of local self-government to accomplish its legitmate ends. Here as well as the capacity of local self-government to accomplish its legitmate ends. Here as well as the capacity of local self-government to accomplish its legitmate ends. Her They prowl about the county, often in open Kinney, Esq., Nelson Walker, Esq., W. T. assembled at the town, and showed from the by demonstrating that the young South has day, and prey upon the people. Many citizens of Robeson have seen and conversed with When the negro prisoners were taken from the tions, and is determined to build up again the Lowrey and other members of his gang, and ail in Union and murdered, five hundred Ku. prosperity and power of those States on a basis | they have often stalked up to a farm house and Klux, perfectly organized and in admirable dis in harmony with the progressive spirit of the demanded a breakfast, dinner, or supper, and cipline, as shown by their conduct, were engaged age. Men of courage and convictions like you the demand is generally granted. Lowrey in the outrage. They are known to have as- will do nothing by halves; they will not look says all he asks is to be let alone-he knows he sembled upon notice sent to the neighboring back when they have put their hands to the will be shot or hung if caught-and he will counties, and to have come from twenty-five to plow; and I assure you that your efforts will harm no one that does not harm him or his

Members of both political parties are active

Adjutant General Garman, of this State, is now in Robeson county, and has a detachment of United States soldiers, with a company of militia, engaged in hunting the gang. It is hardly probable that they can be captured until winter, and then not until they are frozen, starved, or driven out of that section of the

## Democratic Contrasts.

Official Democracy in Pennsylvania in 1871 and 1869 presents a striking contrast. For instance, in 1869 it was resolved at Harrisburg your pleasure in caucus this morning to desig | by the Convention which nominated Asa Pack-

"Second. That the attempted ratification of been the pleasure of the Convention to elect the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Fedme to this position with the same degree of eral Constitution by the Radical members of the last Legislature, and their refusal to submit the same to the people, was a deliberate breach most unparalleled confidence which the Republof their official duty, and an outrage upon making such ratification should be promptly repealed, and the amendment submitted to the

people at the polls for acceptance or rejection.' This was before the dawn of Democratic obsequiousness—before the party got down upon its knees to the negro. In 1871, however, would adequately meet the case. There are despairing of success, and hoping to capture Constitution of the United States as they now "I trust and believe that our deliberations exist, and we deprecate the discussion of issues which have been settled in the manner and by

the authority constitutionally appointed." This is the platform the Harrisburg Convention and a small cabal of self appointed leaders, by a majority of a dozen votes, attempted to foist upon the pure Democracy of Pennsylvania. The real principles of the party are reflected in another resolution of the Conven tion which met at Harrisburg July 14, 1869.

It was the third, and read as follows: "That the Democratic party of Pennsylva nia is opposed to conferring upon the negro the On the other hand, the Republican party right to vote, and we do emphatically deny have conquered in the past, and by it we are destined to conquer in the great future that lies just before us and beyond.

The fight, and by it we are have abundant proof. There, for instance, is the eminent Richard Vaux, Esq., and his twenties just before us and beyond. cratic voters of Pennsylvania. He and they "reafirm that the negroes never had been and

perish. The politicians and the demagogues may make as many departures as they please, but they do not constitute the party. The honest, conscientious voters of the Democracy, rather than endorse the Harrisburg Convention, will stay away from the polls in October next. Many, as a rebuke to the corrupt and designing men who have sacrificed the princi-ples of the party, will vote the Republican ticket.—Phila. Press.

govern the institution, and have a sort of court-martial to try offenders. There are five young men and two young women on the court, and its judgments are heeded by all the students.

Justice is tempered with mercy, and the female court-martialists exercise a most healthful in-

\$2.50 a year in advance 5 Copies for \$10.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, Whereas the peculiar condition of the colhave for several years past really defied all law ored people in the Southern States, growing and authority, and are a band of as thorough out of a combination of local causes, does, in

> Whereas we believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States : There-

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a Southern States Convention, to be held at such | down with the sacred volume. time and place as he and those with whom he may advise shall determine best adapted to the Great excitement prevails. One rough diapublic convenience.

of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELEY, Secretary of the Conventian.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama. Arkansas, Delaware, Florida. Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana. Tennessee, Maryland, Mis-

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the bove resolution, as President of the Georgia superior to the ordinary opium of commerce. State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above-named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at 12 o'clock Meridian.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit: and two from the State at large, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own dele-State conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, hould meet the convention prepared to remain in session a week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitantly. Most respectfully,
H. M. TURNER,

President Georgia State Convention. Macon, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call: Alabama-Hon. James T Rapier. Arkansas-Hon. J. T. White. Delaware-W. Howard Day, Esq.

Georgia-Hon J F Long Hon

Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles; Esq. Kentucky-W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq. Louisiana-Hon, P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieuenant Governor O. J. Dunn.

Maryland-Isaac Myers, Esq ; W. M. Per- repute. kins, Esq.; John H. Butler, Esq. Missouri-R. W. Stokes, Esq. Mississippi-Hon. James Lynch, Secretary

of State ; Hon. E. Scarbrough. North Carolina-Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq. have unanimously decided not to do it, thus

Kennedy, Esq. Texas-Hon, Richard Nelson, Hon, J. T. District of Columbia-Han, Frederick Doug-

lass, Hon. James A. Handy.

## National Labor Union.

By order of the National Bureau of Labor, the annual meeting of the National Labor Union is called to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolia, during the session of the Southern Convention, which commences October 18, 1871. The officers present at said Convention will arrange the day and place of FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

LEWIS H. DOUGLASS. Secretary.

## Self-Elevation Movement.

known colored author, is in the city, and has, earnings, and getting homes of their own, as ton. necessary instrumentalities of self-elevation. Dr. Brown was born a slave in this State, esaped many years ago, educated himself, and visited Europe, where he remained some years. is regarded by the colored people as one of their blest and most eloquent leaders. Being a selfmade man and a native of the South, the doctor's influence is very great with his people, and his lectures here have been highly appreciated by them. The meetings have been large and enthusiastic. Dr. Brown represents the "National Association for the spread of Temperance and Night Schools among the Freed- Cleveland. men," and brings with him books which are distributed gratuitously. Several night schools have been organized in the city, and the Rev. J. Holladay has been authorized to institute schools all over the State. This association appears to be doing a very necessary and benevolent work among the colored people throughout the South, and its spread of temperance principles at this juncture is peculiarly opportune. - Louisville Commercial.

sumed in the United States, especially in regard to Boston. to that port. From this statement it appears, that there are annually received in Boston, from England alone, at least 10,000 barrels, (the pickles, sauces, jellies, olives, etc., being put in jars and bottles, and then packed in bar rels for shipment,) to say nothing of French and Italian fruits, preserves, wines, etc. London and Dublin ship large quantities of ale and porter here, the quantity imported in Boston alone footing up between 3,000 and 5,000 casks three hundred tons of these fancy crackers, made up in all shapes, sizes, and designs, have been imported per steamer from London, and There is a college in Iowa where the students fru in Boston imported, during the past twelvemonth, nearly 1,000 casks of Day & Martin's was successful. Desiring to express in some

—In 1866 a company of eleven gentlemen raised the vast sum of \$2,125,000, which was offered to Mr. Bennett for the New York Herald, but firmly rejected, and the latter will doubtless be retained always in his family.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING RATES

BATES FOR YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

The space of fen lines Brevier type constitutes an adver dising square in this paper.

Any space less than ten lines is charged the rate of a full quare.
All advertisements occupying less than a quarter of a column are computed by the square.

Advertisements inserted for a less time than three month are charged transient rates.

#### NEWS CLIPPINGS.

-When you see a man with a good deal of religion displayed in his shop window, you may the judgment of this Convention, demand a depend upon it he keeps a very small stock of more practical understanding and mutual co- it within.

-The California fig crop is ripe, and some union of effort, action, and organization may of the growers will dry considerable quantities. Last year one grower sold 2,000 pounds of figs -Striped snakes eat potato bugs, which, in

turn, poison the snakes, and the people of Van Buren county. Iowa, are in high glee at the mutual benefit society. -A Racine girl wanted her lover to swear

on the Bible that she was all the world to him; call, in the name of the said Convention, for a on his refusal to do which she knocked him -Dakotah reports the discovery of diamonds.

mond is reported to have been found near The above is a true extract from the minutes Yankton worth \$50,000. One jeweller says \$100,000. -A woman has been engaged in Nashua, New Hampshire, for some time past, in selling sev-

eral hundred dollars worth of molasses and water as a valuable chemical mixture for the removal of warts, pimples, corns, and moles. -Two years' experimenting has demonsissippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, strated that the poppy culture in California is and the District of Columbia: a success. The opium contains an unusual

percentage of morphia, and is considered far -Prof. John M. Langston has been invited by the Republican Executive Committee of Mississippi to take part in the fall campaign in that State. Mr. Langston has accepted the invitation, and will start for the field of his

labors in the latter part of this month. -A letter from Bonn tells a story of a German General who, on inspecting his troops not long ago, addressed them thus: "Now, my children, we can once more get seriously to one delegate from each Congressional District, work. The pastime of war is at an end, and

drill must go on regularly as heretofore. -President Grant has placed on exhibition at the Du Quoin (Illinois) Agricultural Fair a gates, which eeleted delegates may meet and Bashaw yearling; two Flying Cloud colts, one elect two for the State at large, unless the and two years old; a Hambletonian stallion, espective States shall otherwise provide by three years old; an Ethan Allen filly, two years old; and a gray colt by Legal Tender, three years old.

> -The new State government of California goes into power on the first Monday in December next. The Legislature will assemble on that day, and Governor Newton Booth will begin his four years' term. It has generally been erroneously supposed that the political year began in California in January.

-The story is told by the Rev. Newman Hall, a colored preacher, who informed his flock that Adam was made of wet clay, and set up against some pailings to dry; and upon a skeptical darkey rising to ask, "Who made de Florida-Hon. Jonathan C. Gibbs, Secretary pailings, den?" retorted : "Sit down, sah! of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. such questions as dat would upset any system of theology !"

-A B ffalo merchant's wife heard burglars at the window. Creeping to the wood house, she returned with an axe, and amputated the fingers of the foremost as he piaced them on the window sill. Next day she visited the surgeon's office to see who kad lost any fingers, and it proved to be a neighbor of hitherto good

-It will be remembered that Orange S. Winans, of dishonorable memory, made a lengthy and pitcous appeal to his constituents to return him to the Assembly in vindication of his foully aspersed character. Well, his constituents sustaining the charges against him, and have nominated Jerome Preston for the position, -A novel wedding took place a few days ago

in a shoe manufactory in Cleveland. Two of the employees were placed on an elevator, and were married by a well-known clergyman This over, a spring was touched, and the conple ascended to the fourth story. Returning in a few moments, the parson congratulated them on their happy bridal tour. Cake was then served on large sole leather plates. -Frofessor Agassiz owes the house owners of New Orleans an apology. His aileged pre-

diction that a tidal wave would overflow the have brought about a sudden reduction of rents in that highly-favored city. The New York Commercial Advertiser says it would be much obliged to the professor if he would figure it up so as to stretch that "tidal wave" as far as New York.

-Mr. Bradlaugh, who is understood to be the leader of the Republican movement in England, thinks Queen Victoria will be the last monarch in England, and makes some rather startling threats of what he will or may do about 1876. Mr. Bradlaugh may not be Dr. Wm. Wells Brown, of Boston, the well- the identical man who will topple over the English throne, at the close of monarchical during the week, given several interesting and gov rament in Britain, but his utterances are none the less significant of the drift of public means best adapted to their own elevation. sentiment in that country. At present it is He urges upon them the importance of becom- difficult to surmise whether Bradlaugh desires ing temperate, learning trades, saving their to become a Jack Cade or a George Washing-

during the visit of General Grant to Indiannotorious Western outlaw, "Sam Rivers," in He has written a number of readable books and collusion with three others of his kind, after a profitable raid on some lonely homesteads in Ohio, made a start for Indiadapolis, and the leading ruffian had possessed himself of the confidence of a servant in the Senator's house, when a detective, who had been on the track of the robbers, discovered the plot, and at once gave notice to the Washington Secrect Service Bureau, and the ruffians were arrested in

-The Boston Traveler says a gentleman of that city, while traveling in Europe, had his watch stolen from him in Vienna, and offered a reward equal to \$50 in our money. The watch did not appear, and when returning toward America, he left his name and address and the number of his watch. A year has since gone, and he gave up all hopes of ever seeing it, when a few days ago his watch came to him in Boston, the only charge upon it being one of fifty cents for express transportation from New -A Boston paper has recently been figuring York. The thief had been arrested in Vienna, the enormous quantities of foreign fancy gro- the watch found upon him, and forwarded by ceries that are annually imported to and con- the city government of Vienna free of charge

-Jack Edmondson, a suspected horse-thief, was hung near his own house, in the western part of Jackson township, Mo. There were about sixty persons engaged in the affair. They tied a gag in his mouth, to prevent him calling for help, and tied his hands securely behind him. The limb to which he was hanged was more elastic than was supposed, for it appears that when suspended his feet touched the ground. Intent on banging him, they tied an

strange as it may appear, considerable Ameri- whose husband was a salesman on Pearl street. can flour is consumed in their manufacture. was at that time, and all through the war, Flour made in St. Louis now finds its way giving her time to the care of the sick and across the ocean to supply the English cracker bakers, and comes back to her citizens in the ticed by her in her rounds one day, as he lay form of fancy biscuits, which are in great de-mand all through the West. And to go from recover, took charge of him, and by careful white to black-from biscuit to blacking-one pursing saved his life. He recovered his health, tangible form his gratitude, he took out a policy in a Life Insurance Company for ten thousand